

thorax do not appear at all punctured, even under the microscope; the eyes are moderate in size and in their granulation. The thorax is quite twice as wide as long, the margin thick and reflexed, the outer edge of the basal suture forms a ridge, so that the space between this and the margin appears hollowed out. The basal margin is sinuate, with a broad median lobe, and with a fine marginal line. The elytra are uniformly punctured, their margin somewhat expanded, with a row of larger punctures, or small foveæ, evanescent towards the apex. The clothing is formed of rather sparse, ragged hairs, without any pubescence between them. The tarsi are simple, long and thin. The humeral callus rather strongly raised.

Two specimens, both taken in mountain-districts at over two thousand feet elevation.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LIII.

- Fig. 1. *Stenotarsus chrysomelinus*, p. 644.
 2. *Mycetina laticollis*, p. 644.
 3. *Phæomychus rufipennis*, p. 649.
 4. *Bolbomorphus gibbosus*, p. 647.
 5. *Cyanauges gorhami*, p. 650.
 6. — *plagiatus*, p. 650.
 7. — *nigropiceus*, p. 651.
 8. — *quadra*, p. 651.
 9. *Stenotarsus internexus*, p. 615.
 10. *Panamomus decoratus*, p. 648.

3. An Account of the Fishes obtained by Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar at Muscat, East Coast of Arabia. By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Received December 6, 1887.]

(Plate LIV.)

The Natural History Museum has received a large and most valuable collection of Fishes, obtained at Muscat and presented by Mr. Jayakar, which I have been directed by Dr. Günther to examine. This collection, containing specimens of 172 species, many of which were unrepresented in the National Collection and 14 of which are apparently new to science, fills a gap in our knowledge of the distribution of the fishes of the Indian Ocean. Scarcely anything is known of the fauna of the Persian Gulf and the neighbouring coasts, a district intermediate between two others the fishes of which have been tolerably well investigated, viz. the North-eastern coast of Africa and the West coast of India. It therefore seems to me that, in addition to the description of the new species, the publication of a full list of the fishes obtained will be useful. With the exception of three (the names of which are preceded by an asterisk) all the species enumerated are marine.

TELEOSTEI.

ACANTHOPTERYGII.

PERCIDÆ.

1. SERRANUS ANGULARIS, C. & V.

S. celebicus, Blkr.

2. SERRANUS GEOFFROYI, Klunz.

S. areolatus, C. & V., nec Forsk.

3. SERRANUS MORRHUA, C. & V.

4. SERRANUS PRÆOPERULARIS, sp. n.

D. $\frac{11}{14-15}$. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. P. 17-18. L. lat. 100-110. L. tr.¹ $\frac{13-14}{45-50}$.

Canines large; two rows of teeth in the lower jaw, those of the inner row largest. Length of the head twice and three fourths or three times in the total; upper profile rather convex; diameter of the eye five times in the length of the head; maxillary reaching the vertical of the posterior border of the eye; præoperculum finely serrated posteriorly, produced at the angle and armed with several strong teeth; posterior border of præoperculum forming nearly a straight angle with the lower; upper border of opercle sinuous; median opercular spine nearer the lower than the upper; lower spine extending much further back than the upper. Depth of the body about one fourth of the total length. Spinous part of the dorsal as deep as the soft; third spine longest. Pectoral reaching to below the ninth dorsal spine. Caudalis rounded. Brown; sides with black dots, irregularly disposed; dorsal, anal, and caudal blackish at the end, the soft dorsal with a narrow whitish margin; in the half-grown specimen an oblique dark line extends from below the centre of the eye to above the angle of the præoperculum.

Total length 2 feet 2 inches.

Two specimens: adult dry, half-grown in spirit.

Closely allied to *S. morrhua*.

5. SERRANUS HEMISTICTUS, Rüpp.

6. SERRANUS GIGAS, Brünn.

7. SERRANUS STOLICZKÆ, Day.

8. SERRANUS GIBBOSUS, sp. n.

D. $\frac{11}{19}$. A. $\frac{3}{10}$. P. 18. L. lat. 110. L. tr. $\frac{22}{65}$.

No true canine teeth; teeth in the lower jaw small and in three or four rows. Length of the head thrice and a half in the total; upper profile of head slightly concave, nape much elevated; diameter of the eye seven times in the length of the head; maxillary extending beyond the vertical of the posterior border of the eye; præopercular border curved, upper limb very feebly denticulated; upper border

¹ Counted below the sixth dorsal spine.

of operculum strongly sinuous; a single, feeble opercular spine. Greatest depth of the body (at the origin of the dorsal) one third of the total length. Spinous part of the dorsal not quite so deep as the soft; third and fourth spines equal and longest. Pectoral reaching to below the tenth dorsal spine. Caudalis rounded. Brown all over, with round blackish spots, some of which are surrounded by a light ring; on the sides of the body these spots have a tendency to unite into longitudinal lines; about 16 spots in a vertical series on the middle of the body; pectorals and ventrals with a blackish border.

Total length 1 foot 3 inches.

A single specimen, in spirit.

Closely allied to *S. striolatus*, Playf.

9. MESOPRION BOHAR, Forsk.

10. MESOPRION RANGUS, C. & V.

11. MESOPRION FULVIFLAMMA, Forsk.

12. MESOPRION EHRENBERGII, Ptrs.

13. MESOPRION CHIRTAH, C. & V.

M. annularis, C. & V.

14. MESOPRION QUINQUELINEATUS, Bl.

15. MESOPRION LINEOLATUS, Rüpp.

16. GENYOROGA QUINQUELINEARIS, Bl.

17. GENYOROGA BENGALENSIS, Bl.

18. GENYOROGA RIVULATA, C. & V.

19. PRIACANTHUS BOOPS, Forst.

20. APOGON ANNULARIS, Rüpp.

21. APOGON MAXIMUS, sp. n.

D. $7 \frac{1}{9}$. A. $\frac{2}{7}$. L. lat. 26-27. L. tr. $\frac{2}{8}$.

Teeth on the sides of the lower jaw in two series. Head large, its length nearly three times in the total; diameter of the eye one fourth the length of the head; maxillary extending to below the centre of the eye, its width posteriorly a little more than half the diameter of the eye; only the præopercular edge denticulated. Depth of the body thrice and a half in the total length. The longest dorsal spine half, the longest branched ray two thirds, the depth of the body. Lateral line continuous. Caudalis notched, with rounded lobes. Pale reddish brown, head darker; each scale with one to three ink-black spots; the membrane between the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins dark grey; base of pectoral blackish.

Total length 10 inches.

Three specimens, in spirit.

22. CHILODIPTERUS LINEATUS, Forsk.
23. CHILODIPTERUS OCTOVITTATUS, C. & V.
24. ODONTONECTES ERYTHROGASTER, C. & V.
A dry specimen, measuring 2 feet 2 inches.
25. THERAPON JARBUA, Forsk.
26. PRISTIPOMA HASTA, Bl.
27. PRISTIPOMA DUSSUMIERI, C. & V.
28. PRISTIPOMA STRIDENS, Forsk.
29. PRISTIPOMA OPERCULARE, Playf.
30. DIAGRAMMA GRISEUM, C. & V.
31. DIAGRAMMA GATERINA, Forsk.
32. DIAGRAMMA PUNCTATUM, C. & V.
33. DIAGRAMMA JAYAKARI, sp. n.

D. $\frac{13}{20}$. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. P. 17. L. r.¹ 100. L. tr. $\frac{13}{20}$.

Length of the head one fourth of the total; diameter of the eye once and two fifths in the length of the snout, and thrice and two thirds in that of the head; lips thick, swollen; the maxillary reaches to the vertical of the posterior nostril; the depth of the præorbital a little less than the diameter of the eye; præoperculum with the vertical limb finely and evenly serrated, and the angle rounded. Depth of the body thrice and two fifths in the total length. Dorsal fin scarcely notched; spines strong, fourth longest and not quite one third the length of the head; the greatest depth of the soft dorsal equals the length of the longest spine, or seven eighths the depth of the body; second anal spine longest and strongest. Pectoral reaching to below the tenth dorsal spine. The distance between the anal and the caudal about twice the depth of the free portion of the tail. Caudalis concave. Greyish; upper part of head and upper two thirds of body with a blackish network enclosing numerous roundish yellow spots; suborbital part of head with longitudinal blackish streaks (five or six on the præoperculum); spinose dorsal grey, with large round, bright yellow spots; upper half of pectoral, and extremity of ventrals, anal, and caudal, blackish.

Total length 11 inches.

A single specimen, in spirit.

34. SCOLOPSIS AURATUS, Mungo Park.
S. torquatus, C. & V.
35. SCOLOPSIS GHANAM, Forsk.

¹ Counted above the lateral line.

36. *SCOLOPSIS BIMACULATUS*, Rüpp.
 37. *SCOLOPSIS INERMIS*, Schleg.
 38. *SYNAGRIS TOLU*, C. & V.
 39. *SYNAGRIS BLEEKERI*, Day.
 40. *CÆSIO CHRYSOZONA*, C. & V.
 41. *APHAREUS RUTILANS*, C. & V.

D. $\frac{11}{11}$. A. $\frac{3}{11}$. L. lat. 63. L. tr. $\frac{6}{18}$.

Fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal spines longest; the last ray of the dorsal and anal fins much longer than the preceding. First pectoral ray not produced. The depth of the body exceeds the length of the head, and equals one third the total length; head thrice and three fourths in the total. Uniform cherry-red, paler inferiorly.

42. *GERRES ACINACES*, Blkr.

SQUAMIPINNES.

43. *CHÆTODON COLLARIS*, Bl.
 44. *CHÆTODON SELENE*, Blkr.
 45. *CHÆTODON MELANOPTERUS*, Guichen.

Through the kindness of Prof. Vaillant I have been able to compare these specimens with one of Guichenot's types from Réunion.

46. *CHÆTODON OBSCURUS*, sp. n.

D. $\frac{13}{22}$. A. $\frac{3}{18}$. L. r. 38. L. tr. $\frac{5}{17-18}$.

Snout produced, longer than the diameter of the eye; upper profile of head concave, descending abruptly from the nape; præoperculum not denticulated. Lateral line extending nearly to the caudal peduncle. Scales nearly twice as deep as long, the longitudinal series directed upwards and backwards. Soft dorsal and anal angulated, not produced. Caudalis truncate. Dark brown, the centre of each scale black; snout, forehead, nape, chin, and chest yellowish; dorsal and anal spines, edge of soft dorsal and anal, and ventrals black; caudalis black, with a broad yellow edge.

Total length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Two specimens, one in spirit.

47. *HENIOCHUS MACROLEPIDOTUS*, L.
 48. *HOLACANTHUS MACULOSUS*, Forsk.
 49. *HOLACANTHUS IMPERATOR*, Bl.
 50. *DREPANE PUNCTATA*, L.

MULLIDÆ.

51. *MULLOIDES FLAVOLINEATUS*, Lacép.52. *MULLOIDES ZEYLONICUS*, C. & V.D. $7\frac{1}{8}$. A. $\frac{1}{6}$. L. lat. 38. L. tr. $\frac{2\frac{2}{6}}$.

Depth of the body five and a half times in the total length, length of the head four and a half times. Interorbital space once and a half the diameter of the eye, which measures nearly half the length of the snout. Red, with a rather indistinct yellow lateral band; fins orange.

Distinguished from *M. flavolineatus* by the more elongate shape, the broader vertex, and the red coloration.

53. *UPENEUS MACRONEMUS*, Lacép.54. *UPENEUS CYCLOSTOMA*, Lacép.55. *UPENEUS DISPILURUS*, Playf.

SPARIDÆ.

56. *SARGUS RONDELETHI*, var. *CAPENSIS*, Smith.

Like the specimen from Maculla, south coast of Arabia, noticed by Playfair and Günther (Fishes of Zanzibar, p. 43); differing from the Mediterranean and Atlantic *S. rondeletii* in the indistinctness of the four or five blackish cross bands, and in the series of incisors forming a rather stronger curve.

The same form has been well described by Steindachner (SB. Ak. Wien, lxxiv. 1877, p. 203), from specimens obtained in the Persian Gulf and at Madagascar, and named *S. kotschyi*.

57. *LETHRINUS LONGIROSTRIS*, Playf.58. *LETHRINUS MAHSENA*, Forsk.59. *LETHRINUS RAMAK*, Forsk.60. *PAGRUS RUBER*, sp. n.D. $\frac{12}{11}$. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. L. lat. 52-53. L. tr. $\frac{7-8}{18-19}$.

Length of the head one fourth of the total; the diameter of the eye equals the width of the interorbital space, and is contained about once and two thirds in the distance from the mouth; a protuberance between and in front of the eyes; the maxillary does not extend to below the anterior border of the eye; præorbital once and one fourth as long as deep; six or seven series of scales on the præoperculum, the edge of which is not crenulated. Depth of the body twice and a half in the total length. First and second dorsal spines extremely small, scarcely projecting; third longest, compressed and curved, its length one third to one fourth the depth of the body; the membrane between the longer spines very short. Second anal spine slightly longer, but not stronger than the third,

Pectoral reaching to below the second soft dorsal ray, and one third in the total length. Red.

Total length 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Two specimens: adult dry, half-grown in spirit.

61. *PAGELLUS AFFINIS*, sp. n.

D. $\frac{12}{10}$. A. $\frac{3}{10}$. L. lat. 60. L. tr. $\frac{7}{16}$.

Molar teeth smaller than in *P. erythrinus*, in two series in both jaws. Length of the head one fourth of the total; eye nearer the end of the snout than the extremity of the gill-cover; the diameter of the eye equals the width of the interorbital space, and one fourth the length of the head, and is contained once and a half in that of the snout; maxillary not reaching to the vertical of the eye; præorbital two thirds as deep as long, the maxillary edge slightly notched; six series of scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum; posterior nostril ovate. Depth of the body one third of the total length. The length of the third dorsal spine equals its distance from the lateral line. The pectoral fin reaches to below the origin of the soft dorsal. Red; each scale on the upper half of the body with a dark central spot; these spots forming ten longitudinal series.

Total length 1 foot 2 inches.

A single specimen, stuffed. A second specimen, a skin from the Cape of Good Hope, is in the British Museum, and has been noticed under *P. erythrinus* by Günther (Cat. Fishes, i. pp. 474, 475), as belonging probably to a new species.

62. *CHRYSOPHRYS SARBA*, Forsk.

63. *CHRYSOPHRYS BIFASCIATA*, Forsk.

64. *CHRYSOPHRYS HASTA*, Bl. Schn.

SCORPÆNIDÆ.

65. *PTEROIS VOLITANS*, Gm.

66. *PTEROIS LUNULATA*, Schleg.

67. *PTEROIS MILES*, Bernd.

TEUTHIDIDÆ.

68. *TEUTHIS JAVUS*, L.

69. *TEUTHIS ORAMIN*, Bl. Schn.

T. albopunctata, Schleg.

BERYCIDÆ.

70. *MYRIPRISTIS MURDJAN*, Forsk.

71. *HOLOCENTRUM RUBRUM*, Forsk.

POLYNEMIDÆ.

72. POLYNEMUS PLEBEJUS, Brouss.

SCIENIDÆ.

73. UMBRINA STRIATA, sp. n.

D. 10 $\frac{1}{28}$. A. $\frac{2}{7}$. L. lat. 50. L. tr. $\frac{8}{13}$.

Teeth uniformly villiform in both jaws. Length of the head twice and three fifths in the total; diameter of the eye one fourth the length of the head, and equal to the length of the snout; maxillary reaching to below the anterior third of the eye; præoperculum denticulated, more coarsely at the angle; barbel extremely short. Depth of body one third of the total length. The length of the third dorsal spine twice and one half in the length of the head; second anal spine very strong, one third the length of the head. Pectoral as long as the postorbital part of the head. Caudalis truncate. Greyish, with oblique blackish streaks directed upwards and backwards, and corresponding to the longitudinal series of scales.

Total length 1 foot 4 inches.

A single specimen, dry.

XIPHIIDÆ.

74. HISTIOPHORUS GLADIUS, Brouss.

Two specimens, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

75. HISTIOPHORUS BREVIROSTRIS, Playf.

Two specimens, 10 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

ACRONURIDÆ.

76. ACANTHURUS SOHAL, Forsk.

77. ACANTHURUS NIGROFUSCUS, Forsk.

78. ACANTHURUS XANTHURUS, Blyth.

CARANGIDÆ.

79. CARANX RUSSELLII, Rüpp.

C. kurra, C. & V.

80. CARANX CRUMENOPHTHALMUS, Bl.

81. CARANX DJEDDABA, Forsk.

82. CARANX FERDAU, Forsk.

83. CARANX FULVOGUTTATUS, Forsk.

84. CARANX AUROGUTTATUS, C. & V.

C. fulvoguttatus, Rüpp. nec Forsk.

85. *CARANX HELVOLUS*, Forst.
 86. *CARANX SPECIOSUS*, Forsk.
 87. *CARANX HIPPOS*, L.
 88. *CARANX CHRYSOPHRYS*, C. & V.
C. chrysophryoides, Blkr.
 89. *CARANX JAYAKARI*, sp. n.

D. $8 \frac{1}{21}$. A. $2 \frac{1}{16}$. Sc. lat. 30.

Teeth in both jaws forming villiform bands; teeth on the vomer, the palatines, and on the tongue. Length of the head nearly one fourth of the total; diameter of the eye four and a half times in the length of the head, once and two thirds in the length of the snout; no adipose eyelids; the maxillary reaches to the vertical of the anterior border of the eye; lower jaw projecting beyond upper. Depth of the body thrice and one third in the total length (twice and two thirds without caudal). Length of the spinose dorsal one third the depth of the body; soft dorsal and anal much produced anteriorly, about once and a half in the depth of the body. The length of the pectoral equals the depth of the body. Breast naked up to the pectorals; the lateral line is parallel to the upper profile, and becomes straight below the middle of the soft dorsal; lateral keeled plates little developed, not much larger than the neighbouring scales. Axilla and an opercular spot black.

Total length 13 inches.

A single specimen, in spirit.

90. *CARANX GALLUS*, L.
 Adult specimens 3 feet long.
 91. *SERIOLICHTHYS BIPINNULATUS*, Q. & G.
 The largest specimen measures 3 feet 3 inches.
 92. *CHORINEMUS LYSAN*, Forsk.
 93. *CHORINEMUS MOADETTA*, C. & V.
 94. *TRACHYNOTUS BAILLONII*, Lacép.
 95. *TRACHYNOTUS OBLONGUS*, C. & V.
 96. *PSETTUS ARGENTEUS*, L.
 97. *PLATAX VESPERTILIO*, L.
P. orbicularis, Forsk.
 98. *PLATAX TEIRA*, Forsk.
 99. *EQUULA FASCIATA*, Lacép.
 100. *EQUULA EDENTULA*, Bl.

CORYPHÆNIDÆ.

101. CORYPHÆNA HIPPURUS, L.

SCOMBRIDÆ.

102. SCOMBER KANAGURTA, Cuv.

103. SCOMBER JANESABA, Blkr.

104. THYNNUS THYNNUS, L.

One specimen, which is 4 feet long, has 10 finlets.

105. THYNNUS THUNNINA, C. & V.

106. THYNNUS PELAMYS, L.

107. CYBIUM COMMERSONII, Lacép.
-
- 5 feet long.

108. ELACATE NIGRA, Bl.

TRACHINIDÆ.

109. PERCIS NEBULOSA, Q. & G.

110. PERCIS ALBOGUTTATA, Gthr.

111. SILLAGO SIHAMA, Forsk.

112. OPISTHOGNATHUS MUSCATENSIS, sp. n. (Plate LIV. fig. 1.)
-
- D. 25-27. A. 15-17.

Teeth in a broad villiform band near the symphysis, with an outer series of enlarged and somewhat curved teeth continued along the rami. Length of head not quite one fourth of total; diameter of orbit one fourth the length of the head; interorbital space three fifths the diameter of orbit; maxillary extending to about halfway between the orbit and the base of the pectoral, widening posteriorly. Body much compressed, its depth more than twice its diameter, and contained five to five and one third times in the total length. Dorsal of equal depth throughout. Lateral line ending below the fourteenth or fifteenth dorsal ray. Pectorals about two thirds the length of ventrals, which nearly equals the length of the postorbital part of the head. Brown, with darker spots of unequal size; head specked or vermiculated with blackish; upper jaw bordered with black; pectoral greyish, with the membrane colourless; the other fins blackish; dorsal with some light spots and rings, and a large, oval, black spot, surrounded by a light ring, between the third and seventh rays.

Total length 12 inches.

Three specimens, in spirit.

BATRACHIDÆ.

113. BATRACHUS GRUNNIENS, L.

B. trispinosus, Gthr.

PEDICULATI.

114. ANTENNARIUS NUMMIFER, Cuv.

COTTIDÆ.

115. PLATYCEPHALUS INSIDIATOR, Forsk.

116. TRIGLA ARABICA, sp. n.

D. 7·12. A. 12.

Length of the head one third of the total ; length of snout once and a half the diameter of the orbit ; interorbital space concave, once and one fourth the diameter of the orbit ; profile of snout not concave ; præorbital produced into a flat, triangular spine, the length of which equals one third the diameter of the orbit ; præoperculum with two small spines, upper largest ; operculum with a keel, ending in a strong spine the length of which equals the diameter of the orbit. Supraclavícula with a spine pointing downwards and another, longer, pointing backwards ; the length of the supraclavícula equals that of the opercular spine. Scales very small. Dorsal spines strong, not tubercular, third and fourth longest ; the width of the rugose plate at the base of the first dorsal equals two thirds the diameter of the orbit. The pectoral reaches to the vertical of the third anal ray. Upper half of body brownish, with numerous small round blackish spots ; lower half white ; first dorsal with a large black blotch ; second dorsal with a series of round black spots ; the membrane between the pectorals bluish black.

Total length 9 inches.

A single specimen, in spirit. The discovery of a species of *Trigla* at Muscat is of special interest, as the genus has not yet been recorded from the east coast of Africa nor from India. The nearest ally of *T. arabica* is the Japanese *T. hemisticta*.

GOBIIDÆ.

*117. GOBIUS JAYAKARI, sp. n. (Plate LIV. fig. 2.)

D. $6\frac{1}{10}$. A. $\frac{1}{10}$. L. lat. 65-67.

No canine teeth. Length of the head one third of the total without caudal ; eye one seventh of the length of the head, nearly equally distant from the end of the snout and from the gill-opening ; interorbital space once and a half the diameter of the eye ; maxillary extending to below the eye ; upper jaw longer than lower. Depth of body five and one third to six times in the total length ; sixteen longitudinal series of scales between the second dorsal and the anal ; scales on the nape much smaller than those on the sides. The distance between the first dorsal and the eye nearly equals that between the end of the snout and the border of the præoperculum ; dorsal fins lower than the body. The extremity of the ventral halfway between its base and the vent. Caudalis rounded. Pale brownish

above, with indistinct traces of darker cross bands ; dorsal and caudal fins with dark dots.

Total length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Four specimens, in spirit ; from fresh waters near Muscat.

BLENNIIDÆ.

118. SALARIAS TRIDACTYLUS, Bl. Schn.

SPHYRÆNIDÆ.

119. SPHYRÆNA JELLO, C. & V.
 120. SPHYRÆNA KENIE, Klunz.
 121. SPHYRÆNA OBTUSATA, C. & V.
 122. SPHYRÆNA CHRYSOTÆNIA, Klunz.

ATHERINIDÆ.

123. ATHERINA PINGUIS, Lacép.

MUGILIDÆ.

124. MUGIL SCHELI, Forsk.
M. axillaris, C. & V.
 125. MUGIL CEYLONENSIS, Gthr.

FISTULARIIDÆ.

126. FISTULARIA SERRATA, Cuv.

CENTRISCIDÆ.

127. AMPHISILE SCUTATA, L.

POMACENTRIDÆ.

128. AMPHIPRION SEBÆ, Blkr.
 129. AMPHIPRION CLARKII, Benn.
 130. GLYPHIDODON CÆLESTINUS, C. & V.
 131. GLYPHIDODON SORDIDUS, Rüpp.
 132. DASYLLUS TRIMACULATUS, Rüpp.
 133. HELIASTES OPERCULARIS, Playf.

LABRIDÆ.

134. CHEILINUS LUNULATUS, Rüpp.
 135. PSEUDOSCARUS DUSSUMIERI, Blkr.
 136. PSEUDOSCARUS JANTHOCHIR, Blkr.

ANACANTHINI.

PLEURONECTIDÆ.

137. PSETTODES ERUMEI, Bl. Schn.
 138. PSEUDORHOMBUS RUSSELLII, Gray.
 139. PARDACHIRUS MARMORATUS, Lacép.

PHYSOSTOMI.

SILURIDÆ.

140. PLOTOSUS ANGUILLARIS, Bl.
 141. ARIUS THALASSINUS, Rüpp.

The single specimen, although $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, has all the characters of Rüppell's *A. thalassinus*, thus invalidating the statement, first made by Bleeker, that age alone accounts for the differences between this species and *A. nasutus*, C. & V. The smallest specimen of the latter form preserved in the British Museum measures a little over 1 foot, and the largest 3 feet; yet there is no great difference between them. Besides the produced and pointed snout, they differ from *A. thalassinus* in the shorter maxillary barbel and the presence of granulations on the snout. It may be that the differences between the two forms are sexual; but the material at hand does not enable me to decide. The only adult specimen in spirit in the British Museum is a male, and belongs to *A. nasutus*.

SCOPELIDÆ.

142. SAURUS VARIUS, Lacép.
 143. SAURIDA TUMBIL, Bl.

CYPRINIDÆ.

- *144. SCAPHIODON MUSCATENSIS, sp. n.

D. $\frac{3}{10-11}$. A. $\frac{2}{7}$. L. lat. 38-39. L. tr.¹ $\frac{1}{4}$.

Length of head one fourth of total (without caudal); diameter of eye one fourth the length of head; snout rounded, projecting a little beyond the mouth, glandular; a single barbel on each side, measuring three fifths the diameter of the eye; mandible sharp, with a horny sheath. Origin of dorsal just above the ventrals, midway between the end of the snout and the base of the caudal; last undivided dorsal ray osseous, rather feeble, not serrated. Pectoral as long as the head less the snout. Caudal forked. Bronzy above, whitish below; scales, except the lowermost, with a dark brown margin; a more or less distinct blackish lateral band ending in a spot before the caudal.

Total length 4 inches 3 lines.

Several specimens.

¹ Counted between origin of dorsal and ventral.

CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

- *145. *CYPRINODON DISPAR*, Rüpp.

SCOMBRESOCIDÆ.

146. *BELONE CHORAM*, Forsk.
 147. *HEMIRHAMPHUS DUSSUMIERI*, C. & V.
 148. *HEMIRHAMPHUS COMMERSONII*, Cuv.
 149. *EXOCETUS EVOLANS*, L.
 150. *EXOCETUS BRACHYSOMA*, Blkr.

CLUPEIDÆ.

151. *ENGRAULIS COMMERSONIANUS*, Lacép.
 152. *CHATOESSUS NASUS*, Bl.
 153. *CLUPEA SCOMBRINA*, C. & V.
 154. *CLUPEA VENENOSA*, C. & V.
 155. *ELOPS SAURUS*, L.
 156. *CHANOS SALMONEUS*, Bl. Schn.

CHIROCENTRIDÆ.

157. *CHIROCENTRUS DORAB*, Forsk.

MURÆNIDÆ.

158. *MURÆNA UNDULATA*, Lacép.

LOPHOB R A N C H I I.

SYNGNATHIDÆ.

159. *HIPPOCAMPUS GUTTULATUS*, Cuv.

PLECTOGNATHI.

SCLERODERMI.

160. *TRIACANTHUS STRIGILIFER*, Cant.
 161. *BALISTES MACROLEPIS*, sp. n.

D. 3. 26. A. 23. L. lat. 38-40.

Teeth white, uneven, notched. Length of head one fourth of

the total (without caudal); a groove in front of the eye, below the nostril; diameter of the eye five and a half times in the length of the head. Greatest depth of the body one third of the total length. Tail compressed. Scales largest on the posterior half of the body and on the tail, granulated in the middle and with a short keel or tubercle; 24 or 25 scales between the origin of the second dorsal and the vent; no enlarged scales behind the gill-opening; no spines on the tail. First dorsal spine about half the length of the head; second dorsal and anal much elevated anteriorly, falciform, their depth equalling the distance between the mouth and the gill-opening. Ventral spine short. Caudal strongly notched. Brown, whitish inferiorly; the tubercle on the scales white.

Total length 1 foot 11 inches.

Two specimens, dry.

162. *BALISTES NIGER*, Mungo Park.

163. *BALISTES MITIS*, Benn.

164. *BALISTES ASSASI*, Forsk.

165. *MONACANTHUS SETIFER*, Benn.

166. *OSTRACION GIBBOSUS*, L.

167. *OSTRACION CUBICUS*, L.

168. *OSTRACION CYANURUS*, Rüpp.

169. *OSTRACION CORNUTUS*, L.

GYMNODONTES.

170. *TETRODON STELLATUS*, Bl. Schn.

171. *TETRODON HISPIDUS*, L.

CHONDROPTERYGII.

TRYGONIDÆ.

172. *TRYGON UARNAK*, Forsk.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LIV.

Fig. 1. *Opisthognathus muscatensis*, p. 662. Two thirds nat. size.
2. *Gobius jayacari*, p. 663.